

PLANS TO PRESENT OPERA'S SAMSON AND DEILAH ON FEB. 24

Edouard Albion Will Give
Matinee in Wash-
ington.

The Washington Opera Company, Edouard Albion, general director, has been able to arrange a matinee performance of Samson and Delilah at the National Theater Friday, February 24.

The company is playing at the Lyric in Baltimore on Monday, February 20, and this matinee will be the only opportunity Washington will have to see this great production. No pains, no expense have been spared to bring it up to the highest standard.

The cast is headed by Eleanor de Cisneros, who is one of the most famous Delilahs the operatic world knows. She was coached in the role by Saint-Saens himself and on his invitation appeared in the opera in Paris.

The role of Samson will be sung by Nicola Zorola of the Metropolitan Opera. Mr. Zorola has won international fame for his great dramatic tenor voice, which New York critics acclaim as the most phenomenal since the "magnum".

The High Priest will be sung by Hollis Edison Davenney, who has had two marvellously successful appearances with the Washington Opera Company in the roles of Tonio in "Pagliacci" and Mephisto in "Faust".

Charles Trowbridge Tittmann, who is Washington's most famous bass baritone, will sing the dual roles of "Abimelech" and "The Old Hebrew".

Mr. Tittmann's work in "Aida" at the last performance of the Washington Opera Company will be recalled by all patrons of the opera. His Bach festival and musical festival appearances have built for him a national reputation.

The other roles will be sung by Albert Shefferman, baritone; Herbert Aldrich, tenor; and Walter Matson, bass.

Techerhoff Heads Ballet.
Paul Techerhoff, the young Russian dancer, who was for a time Pavlova's dancing partner, will arrive in Washington within the next few days to take charge of the ballet. He will also do the work of premier danseur in the performance.

Special scenery is being prepared by France with advisory suggestions from Robert Edmond Jones. Arnold Volpe will conduct the orchestra and the staging will be in the hands of Enrico Clay Dillon, who produces such beautiful effects in the "Aida" performance.

**STUDENT ACTORS
AID PLAYGROUNDS**

High School Pupils Produce
"As Strong as the Hills"

At Central.

Performing for the benefit of the public school playgrounds, a group of inter-high school players yesterday produced "As Strong as the Hills" at the Central High School auditorium.

The play is taken from the book by Maxine Lake, a student at Western High School.

The proceeds will be turned over to the Mid-City Citizens' Association, which will use it to equip school playgrounds.

Another performance will be given January 24. The entire cost of yesterday's performance was contributed by a citizen who refused to disclose his name.

Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest directed the cast, which included Anna Herford, Stewart Daniels, Jr., Alfred McGarvey, George Ansable, Samuel R. White, Gladys Wilbur and the Wilbur dancing girls. In all seventy-five students were cast.

Mrs. Forrest also is directing the Howard University Players in the same production, and the next performance is scheduled for January 26th.

**Court Evidence
A "Pipe Dream"**

Drug Case Nolle, Following
Conviction on Story of
Alleged Addict.

The vivid imagination of an alleged drug addict, whose memory was working on the "skip-stop" plan on December 5 last, when his testimony caused the conviction of Raymond Hitt, of the Heights, on a charge of peddling a drug, resulted yesterday in the complete reversal of affairs when Assistant District Attorney Presmont nolle prossed the case against Hitt and released him.

The indictment against Hitt alleged that on the dates of March 25 and 26 last, he sold several "decks" of cocaine on Ninth street northwest. The grand jury believed the testimony of the supposed addict, whom it appears was used as a decoy, and so did the jury in Criminal Court, and a verdict of guilty was returned.

As told at the strange tale told by the witness, Attorney Robert I. Miller and Assistant District Attorney Presmont compared notes shortly after Miller had demanded a new trial, and discovered numerous discrepancies in the testimony. Not satisfied with having been granted a new trial, Miller sought to show the utility of again placing Hitt on trial, and the government agreed to nolle pross the case.

**WORLD RELIGIOUS
CONGRESS IN MAY**

A national congress of all religious denominations to discuss how the American churches can further the cause of international co-operation will be held in Cleveland, May 16, 17, and 18, under the auspices of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches.

Announcement from the headquarters of the alliance, 79 Fifth avenue, New York, says that the program will be divided into sections dealing with various types of co-operation in the life of America and the rest of the world, under the following heads: Relief, Labor, Agriculture, Economics, Education, Religion, Politics.

Reports will be received from councils of the World Alliance in twenty-five nations and it is expected that churches in at least fifteen foreign countries will send personal representatives.

Bavaria Called Stronghold Of German Reactionaries

Break With Berlin Unlikely, However, Following Von Kahr's Overflow—Other Foreign Press Comment.

That there has been continued and serious friction between Bavaria and Prussia, between Bavaria and the rest of the German Republic, has been well known even in America where, except for information on the Anglo-Irish troubles, knowledge of the internal difficulties of other countries is rather the exception than the rule. We have heard rumors of a movement to unite Austria with Bavaria in a new nation distinct from the German Republic. We have heard reports of alleged French intrigue to bring about a separation of Bavaria from the remainder of Germany. We have heard of monarchist plots in Bavaria and the fact that Bavaria's political views are vastly more conservative than Prussia's is well known to all. To some it has seemed that a union of Bavaria with Austria, and the separation of this new nation from Germany might be a beneficent move, having in mind the fact that Bavaria and Austria are both Catholic countries, whereas Prussia is decidedly otherwise. It has been argued that the creation of such a nation would lessen the menace of future aggression by Germany, would be a very great benefit to Austria, would be a reassurance to France and would unite two states with natural racial and religious ties into a strong, homogeneous nation. Such a union would probably be welcomed by Austria, even though strongly opposed to uniting with Germany as a whole because of their lack of sympathy with Prussia. Yet it seems that the question of such a union is now more theoretical than real, for the present at least.

Differences Defined.
Count Lerchenfeld, the present Bavarian premier, recently made a speech which indicated the differences between Bavaria and Germany. The Bavarian premier characterized as "Berlin's Christmas present to Bavaria" the central government's ruling and determination that, as regards national defense, without Prussia, Bavaria's authority is subordinate to that of the Reich. This speech served to emphasize the fact that differences in Germany between Bavaria and the rest of the Reich are not yet settled.

The question of "Bavaria and the German Reich" is discussed in the fortnightly review for November by Mr. Maxwell H. H. Macartney. Mr. Macartney tells of the feeling against Bavaria which existed in Prussia, and in the German government, after the murder of Herr Erberger. The murder of Erberger was said, with great likelihood of truth, to have been plotted in Bavaria by a monarchist "murder gang". The central government, through Chancellor Wirth, in accord with the article of the Weimar constitution dealing with emergency conditions, suspended the fundamental rights as far as Bavaria was concerned. These rights included freedom of the person, of the press, secrecy of the post, telegraph and telephone, the right of peaceful assembly, etc. Further, the Reich government demanded the end of the Bavarian "state of siege" which had existed in Bavaria for two years and which was the chief weapon of the reactionary premier, Von Kahr, and his dreaded Police President Pöhner. This brought the wrangle between Bavaria and the central government to a more bitter point. At length the Bavarian premier was compelled to resign, the "state of siege" came to an end and a temporary compromise on "states rights" was reached with the new premier, Count Lerchenfeld. This was considered a triumph for Dr. Wirth, but it is apparent that it is not a final settlement of the Bavarian question.

"To the foreign observer," says the fortnightly review's article by Mr. Macartney, "the main interest in this bitter conflict lay not so much in the legal and administrative niceties involved as in the forces operating with more or less of concealment in the background. Europe as a whole wanted to know whether Bavaria was really considering seriously the idea of separating from the rest of the Reich. There was any immediate likelihood of a monarchist coup d'état, and whether the plans for maintaining Germany's military organization were really as formidable as they were often represented as being."

Detachment Idea Fantastic.
The notion that Bavaria might be detached from the Reich has long been quibbled with in certain French circles. All manner of fantastic combinations have been mentioned as possible or probable means toward the realization of the French policy of encircling Germany. In so far, however, as these dreamings are based upon a split between Bavaria and the Reich they are, I am convinced, as unsubstantial as dreams naturally are."

Mr. Macartney then tells of the new premier's declaration of loyalty to the Reich in outlining his policy and of his conversations with Bavarians, all of whom ridiculed a separation. Only in one contingency—that of the establishment of a genuine Bolshevik government in Berlin—would Bavaria agree to secede, Mr. Macartney was told, and then, the secession would be temporary, pending a change of system at Berlin.

Concerning the question of monarchist restoration and secretly keeping up the army, Mr. Macartney says:

"Here again it seems to me that the real truth lies between the extreme views usually expressed. Apart from a few hotheads, there are comparatively few German monarchists who think that an immediate attempt to restore the empire would be successful. Since an immediate restoration is both an impolitic and impossible object to pursue, the intention of the reactionaries is to prepare the way by the establishment of a temporary dictatorship, military or otherwise. There are many people who think this is the ambition of Gen. Ludendorff."

Mr. Macartney then mentions revelations in the London Times concerning German military organizations and continues:

Germany Evades Obligations.
The essential point is the clear proof of the extent to which, and of the manner in which, important elements in Germany are consistently and obstinately trying to avoid the fulfillment of their obligations under the treaty of Versailles. The exposure of the Erberger murderers has proved again, if such proof were required, that many officers of the old army are banded together in associations spread not only over the whole of Germany, but reaching also into adjacent countries. The democratic press of Germany has given numerous examples of organizations the existence of which has been admitted on the authority of Dr. Wirth himself."

In conclusion, Mr. Macartney points out that Bavaria is the danger zone of Germany, the center of the reactionaries, with powerful reactionaries biding their time. Says Mr. Macartney:

"So long as Munich and Berlin are unable to see each other, so long will Bavaria continue to be the center of the reactionaries. Machinations hatched in Bavaria may yet set all Europe by the ears."

United States Again Initiates.
Americans are, of course, familiar with the inception of the Washington conference for the reduction of naval armaments and the settlement of Pacific questions. The people of this country, and of the world, are giving President Harding credit for his big purpose and his beneficent action in calling the conference, and will, doubtless, give him and to Secretary Hughes and their associates credit and thanks for the achievements of the conference but one wonders how many Americans are aware that a recent important conference participated in by European nations was suggested and to a considerable extent, brought about by an American.

At Porto Rosa, Italy, from about November 1 to November 23 a conference having to do principally with economic matters was attended by representatives of the so-called successor states of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, that is, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Yugo-Slavia and Italy. This conference was first proposed about a year ago by Col. Clarence B. Smith, American unofficial delegate on the Austrian section of the reparations commission, and was actually called into being by the needful and damage injuries—being inflicted upon these successor states by each other through their embargoes, economic barriers and restrictions, their lack of business adjustment, their fear and suspicion. He thought that much of the damage could be eliminated if these nations could be brought into a friendly conference. It was proposed at first that the conference be held at Bratislava, in Czechoslovakia, but, out of deference to Italy's rank as a great power, it was finally decided to hold it at Porto Rosa. The conference was postponed again and again, and again, and many predictions were made that it would never be held; but it has been held and has contributed its share toward economic readjustment for which the world hopes.

The attempt of former Emperor Karl to regain his throne came just about as the conference was to start and must have given the sponsors of the conference a scare. It caused tension between the little entente and Hungary, but the resumption of the conference got under way Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary usually found themselves on one side of disputed questions, with Poland, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania on the other. So it appears that the political difficulties caused by Karl's attempt did not determine the economic alignment.

Results Summarized.
The most important results of the conference are summarized by the Oesterreichische Volkswirt, of Vienna, as follows:

"Import embargoes in the national states are to be rescinded by July 1, 1922, at the latest."

"Export embargoes also are to be rescinded by that date, and no fresh ones are to be issued."

"Commercial treaties between the national states must be arranged before July 1, 1922."

"Postal charges for communications between the national states are to be between 20 per cent and 25 per cent lower than international rates. The resumption of postoffice order transactions, based on Swiss francs, is to be commenced."

"Provisional regulation of the rolling stock, the establishment of uniform and direct tariffs, and a mutual railroad policy were discussed."

"A mutual coal commission for the suitable distribution of coal supplies is to be appointed."

Thus, it appears that real progress toward economic adjustment was made. Much difficulty was experienced, it is said, in attempting to divide the railroad cars of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, amounting, in number, to about 250,000. The difficulty in this problem was the fact that Rumania is holding more than her share, having seized an enormous number of cars during her postwar invasion of Hungary. However, even in this matter, progress was made and the date of January 1, 1922, was fixed for a provisional division of cars.

Here, too, was another conference of American initiative which really made progress toward accommodation, adjustment and reconciliation. Porto Rosa was a preparation for Genoa, a valuable prelude.

Horse Racing Tax-Exempt.
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21.—President Obregon has exempted horse racing from all taxes. The City of Mexico claims the right to tax racing, and the mayor says he is having the city's attorney prepare its case to present to the President.

**What's Going
On Today**

Homecoming day at St. Anne's Church, beginning with special services at 11 o'clock.

Musical, local division of the Universal Brotherhood Association, Pythian Building, Twelfth and G streets northwest, 3 p. m.

Georgetown Union, Georgetown University, 10 a. m.

Address by Charles Edward Russell, Padro R. Pearce Council, A. A. R. I., Gonsaga Hall, 8 p. m.

Flying Squadron meeting, Vermont Avenue Christian Church, 8 p. m.

Concert by local branch of the Federation of Ukrainian Jews, Odd Fellows Hall, 8 p. m.

Sunday afternoon tea, League of American Pen Women, 1722 R street northwest, 4 p. m.

Mass meeting under the auspices of Hebrew Home for the Aged, Sixth Street Synagogue, Sixth and A streets northwest, 2:30 p. m.

Reception by Horace Alvin Lake, Washington Arts Club, 2017 I street northwest, 8:30 p. m.

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LONDON TAKES STAGE THRILLS, NOT PHILOSOPHY

"Buckets of Blood" of
Shakespeare Give Way to
"Buckets of Dishonor."

LONDON, Jan. 21.—In the old days when Shakespeare wanted to wring out a few thrills he just killed off a bunch of dukes or kings. Nowadays, instead of buckets of blood, we have buckets of dishonor.

In "The Thing That Matters," which has just opened here, a successful business man, the soul of honor, who has been created a baronet and established a wide reputation for honesty, finds his son has forged a check that strips the family of their entire fortune; the eldest daughter is not living with her husband, is in need of money for gambling debts and is being paid attention by a villainous peer; and the fiancé of his second daughter, just after the engagement is announced, meets his former wife, whom he thought dead.

Plays of this intense sort, with little evidence of any desire to teach, to spread new ideas or change any customs, are coming into popularity. The London public, it seems, is tired of powerful philosophy, and either wants to shake its shoulders or have an absorbing, care-free weep which at the proper time will turn to laughter.

Turn of the Tide.
That's what "The Thing That Matters" assures. Just as the old man—whose part Arthur Boucher plays, well—comes up for the third time and sees nothing but more trouble ahead, the tide turns. The worm happens to be represented by the supposedly dead wife of the second daughter's fiancé. The villainous peer has pressed her just too far, and she turns up with a triplicate check to replace the forged one. It will take all the family fortunes to honor the check, and the wife refuses to sacrifice here. The wife has the son forge his father's name to a note to the friend asking to see the check again. And she gets back both the check and that note. Now the old man, by breaking the word given in his name, can save his fortune. What will he do?

Vindication of Right.
But here the tide turned. Right is vindicated and wrong is conquered. And nobody knows what is "The Thing That Matters."

At the Grand Guignol, audiences are literally raised out of their seats nightly. The plays are usually short, not more than one or two short acts. Several of them go on one program, first a light one, then heavy and light alternating. A jealous husband pretends to be keeping his wife from scandal by throwing out the window a man who has died from heart failure on her room. The man was her lover. She had tried to save him. The bloodhounds in the yard below, trained to be ferocious for hunting, could be heard attacking the body. "Oh," screamed the woman, "he wasn't dead. He had only fainted."

"Yes," said her husband, "I knew." Between the Grand Guignol, "The Thing That Matters" and "Bull Dog Drummond" London is well supplied with thrills.

**MEXICAN BILL AIMS
AT LIQUOR SOURCES**

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21.—There has just been sent to congress a bill intended to ultimately do away with the business of liquor selling and drinking throughout Mexico. This bill is more extensive than it was supposed it would be from previous reports of it, since it provides for the cessation of the cultivation of all plants now being raised with the express purpose of making from them alcoholic liquors.

It also provides for the prohibition of the use of other plants now used for this purpose as substitutes for the extraction of alcohol in however small quantities. The object of the bill is to rapidly kill the sources of supply for alcoholic liquors.

(Copyright, 1922.)

**Mrs. Molavi to Go
On Trial Tomorrow**

Mrs. Lydia Kanode Molavi, indicted on a charge of second-degree murder in connection with the shooting and killing of her husband, Abdul Hussein Molavi, at their rooms, 1314 Rhode Island avenue northwest, on April 14 last, will be placed on trial tomorrow morning before Justice Walter I. McCoy in Criminal Court No. 1.

The case was postponed once because of the illness of a government witness. Assistant District Attorney B. Emerson, Jr., will prosecute Mrs. Molavi.

Marriage License

Unless otherwise specified, all the following applicants are from this city:

Brigham S. Lee, 21, and Katherine Holmes, 19. The Rev. M. A. Stevenson.

Charles D. Walcott, 24, and Edna F. Colburn, 23. The Rev. W. W. Shearer.

John B. Baldwin, 47, of Witherville, Va. The Rev. R. E. Browning.

Howard Fry, 49, of Alto, Ill., 38, both of Poolesville, Md. The Rev. C. K. Ray.

Bradford D. Wheeler, 24, of Western Springs, Ill., and Mary I. Trigg, 21. The Rev. R. E. Browning.

Russell E. Ginn, 28, and Dennis Fisher, 21. The Rev. J. E. Briggs.

Sol Harvitz, 22, and Elizabeth Holtzman, 22. The Rev. M. A. Stevenson.

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BED, SPRING
& MATTRESS**

For the rest of this week you may buy this handsome bed outfit, exactly as pictured above, at a tremendous saving. Ordinarily you would expect to pay more for the bed alone. The bed has massive 2-inch continuous posts, with a cane panel in the center, handsomely decorated with a beautiful ornamental design. Can be had in Walnut, Mahogany or White Ivory. The mattress is full 50 pounds and is of all-cotton. The springs are of woven-wire fabric construction. This entire outfit—\$29.50.

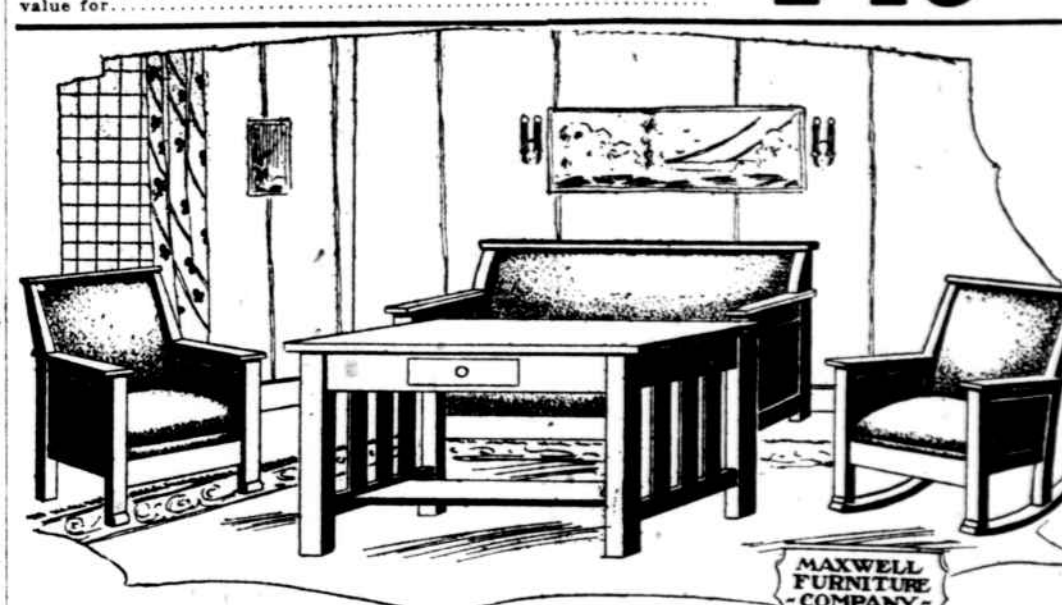


4-Piece Genuine Walnut Bedroom Suite

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This exceptionally high-grade Period Bedroom Suite is in genuine American Walnut and includes all pieces exactly as pictured, and consists of one of the newest type bow-end beds, large Dresser, Chair, and a matching and a beautiful Semi-Vanity Dresser, with a triplicate mirror. All pieces are dustproof in construction. A most remarkable value for—

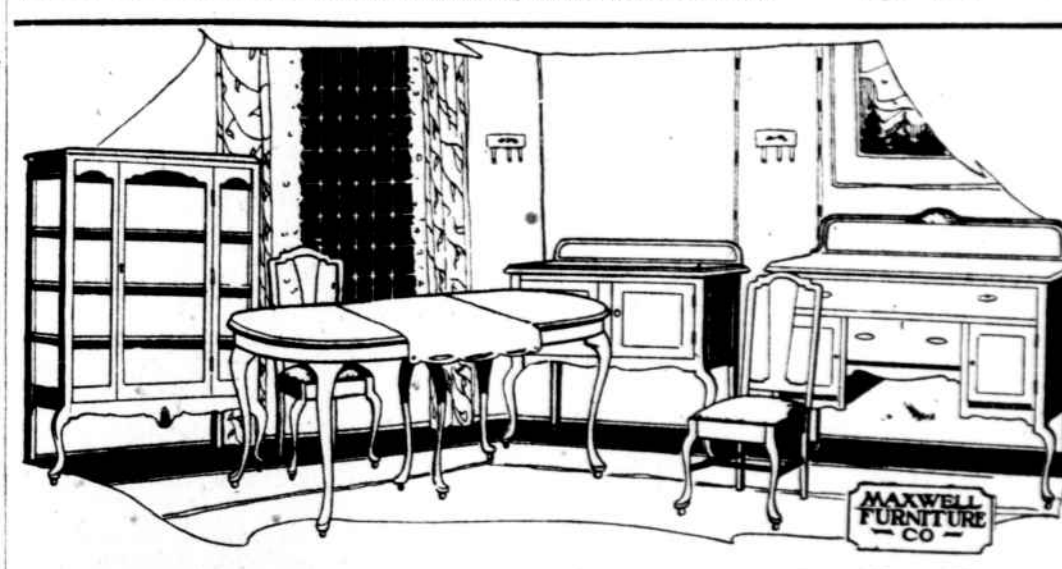
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For the rest of this week you can buy this complete 4-piece Suite at about the same price you would ordinarily expect to pay for the Duofold alone. It is finished in the long-wearing fumed oak, and includes a full Duofold, Chair, Rocker and Library Table, with massive frames. All pieces are upholstered in Brown imitation leather. Tomorrow the special price for this complete suite is only—

\$69.50



10-Piece Queen Anne Period Dining Suite \$189.00

Finished in American Walnut

Here is a splendid Queen Anne Period Dining Suite, finished in American Walnut, at an extra-special price for this week only. Exactly as pictured above. You may buy these pieces individually or collectively. Consisting of Buffet with mirror, \$49.75; Square Door China Cabinet, \$35.50; Extension Table, \$34.75; a cabinet-style enclosed server, \$19.75; five Chairs at \$7.50 each; Armchair, \$11.75. Choice of blue or brown genuine leather on chairs. IT IS EASY TO PAY MAXWELL'S WAY.

White Porcelain Tea Kettle 98c

Monday, 9 to 6—Tomorrow you may buy this 4-quart white porcelain kettle at a real bargain price. They are made of three coats of white porcelain over a steel base. Perfect and free from imperfections.

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